SOME MEN ABOUT TOWN.

! The " Ring " Aldermen, after the collapse of Tweed and his conspiracy, powned their diamond belowelled golden The Aldermen of the present day, it appears, sell their railway free passes to the ticket scalpers. Is there any lower depth to which they can descend! If so, they may be trusted to find it.

Rhinelander's alleged madness certainly has method in it, as Hamiers had, He conducted his pursuit of a wife in a quiet, manty fashion; his efforts to retain her against real olds have been proffy saiffal, with the exception of his hasty use of a xwapon amunat one of his supposed encinies; and his examination before a commission is quiring into his sanity does not leave the general reader impressed with the tilea that he is any weaker in himind than those of his family who warned him against "marrying beneath himself," and who call him insane for committing that crime, as they regard it.

Two o'd army officers were disensing the news fr Tonquin as published on Wednesday last, which autourneed in the early editions of the papers the compl destruction of the Chinese fleet and in the later editions the annihilation of the French army of 18,000 by the Chinese army of 80,000. One said: "All modern wars open with decisive battles-according to the first reports. I remember that the first accounts of Bail's Buff and Built Run read the same way." Said the other: "I know of one regiment from this State that was cut to pieces of paper at least half a decentimes the story of the three hundred who perished at Thermopyla.

Sanator Duly is a true Irishman. He finds so little of Governor Cleveland's record to praise that he tells his hearers what the Governor would have done if a certain bill had ever reached him. Cleveland's record is cerled, but it did not require an Irish buil like this of Daly's to expose the fact.

John D. Cheever, who is one of the organizers of the Far Rockaway Steeplechasing and Driving Pack Associati one of the most entinesiastic advocates of all out-of-door sports which embrace riding. He is to be found at every hant and steeplebase in this vicinity, and takes part in races " across country." when the owners are their own jeckeys, but he is seldom seen on the regular race ourses. He is a capital rider. His sister is also a good horsewoman, and selden misses a limit.

One of the new compositors on The Commercial Adverfiner writes that the men now employed there are in great fear of physical violence from the union men who coulty went out on strike, and whom he represents as desperate and as degging the steps of the new men to sault them. In this country there has never been the elightest tolerance on the part of the public of them workingmen who affempt to intimulate others from working for sur's wages as they can get and will accept It isn't american to sustain strikers who strike their own

I was talking recently with a man who was a clerk for a few mouths only, of one of the police courts in the Hing days. He tells me that it was not an infrequen thing for the police justices to inflict fines amounting to dold dollars a day, have the clerk roffice the same, and after the departure of the discharged " dronk and disorderlies " remit fines aggregating a hundred and fifty to two hundred collars a day. These sums the clerk would retain until "called for." As the victim was never fold that his fire was remitted, he never eatled for the return of the money he had paid. The justice took two thirds and the clerk one third of it. The remainder of the accregate of the daily fines went to the city. I wonder if any such system as this now prevails.

Henry M. Benedict, who was at one time president of the old Gold Board, and was an officer of the Stock Exchange, came to the defence of the Wall Street brokers in tion in which a gentleman condemned them for taking without inquiry the orders of bank cashiers and directors such as have lately I con undermining their own institutions. "My observation," he said, " and it has exended through many years and several pantes, is tha brokers, as a class, are little to blame in these malfers, However much a broker may be disposed to aid a ruses In assentating, he must of assently keep up a good reputation to the street, and avoid any appearance v collection or even of facilitating book officials to wild speculations. If he is suspected, a broker's business is absolutely council and he must go clearlier. The fault Is not so much with the brokers as with their customers.

I heard this explanation of the recent development of For years there have been few outside speculators in Wall Street. The "law he" have been driven away; they have been shown too closely. Having nobody close to prey open the built and bears have been flaying each , and the minute to pay the lorses has been in thus nucleoning and running them. "Are not many other banks likely to be runned?" "No," was the reply: Many others were undermined in the

There is apparent anxiety on the part of the Beme cratic propertio make it appear that the Germansiare at for Cheveland. Compaign speakers explain this by say a is abren at the stand taken by the German worker masses against the leadership of Schurz. Otten dorfer, and others inwhom they have hitherto trusted The German workingmen of both parties are unusual well informed on the question of the tariff, and especially as to its effect on their wages in this country. Hence our campaign speakers, as they tell me, often find themselves against free trade and pumper wages. John A. Grow, who is an observant as well as an elequent speaker, tells me that he finds the discussion of this subject of the tariff and wages the most interesting to Germans. They look test. He says that on Tuesday night at Maurer's Hail. No. 116 Eldridge at , right in the heart of " Lattle Germany," he addressed sever I handred Germans, who were all for Blaine because of his position on the tariff question. The meeting was presided over by Aide man Finch. This does not look as if all the Germans were for

Hooked in upon the contusion which reigned at the new Borge Office on Wednesday, when the Et Laurent landed the first passengers under the new regulations. It certainly looked disheartening to everybody, and must have been particularly disgusting to those Freuch actors who have travelled all over Europe without having to submit to more than a possing glance at their bargage to satisfy the customs officers that they carried no centraband brandy or tobacco. No such careful scrating as we have is enforced or is necessary abroad, and foreigners creased by the lack of all order and arrangement for the collection of passengers' baggage for identification and examination. This difficulty will disappear after a time But the great drawback and disconfort will be in the transfer of passengers at Quarantine to steamers by which they will be brought to the Burge Office. Such a thing ought not to be necessary in such a bay as that o New-York in which there is no har to be overcom this lightering process. One is reminded by this part of the business of the primitive wethods of discubarking at some of the European ports. We are simply imitating a bad foreign example in making this change.

I have had occasion personally to know something of labors of John I. Davenport in tracing the origin and authorship of the forged document; and looking at it in its least meritorious light, I think it must be regarded as a remarkable piece of detective work. I fancy Davenport I not like the idea of having it thus regarded; but detective skill of the order which he displays, and which he illustrates in this work, is akin to the finest analytical power of the best trained lawyer. There is no such comnouplace work in this as that which the ordinary detec tive engages in when he sends for known criminals and forces them to give him information against their confederates. In tracking down the originators and forger of the Morey letter Davenpert was dealing with lawyers older though not better than himself, and with men selected to conduct a great party through a difficult campaign, with all the power and money of that purty behind them. His success is shown by the result. According to his finding Henry H. Hadley, a lawyer, was the peaman of the letter, and William H. Baruma, Chair man of the National Democratic Committee, the originator of the idea of the forgery, while various other members of the Committee were the indorsers and bonds. men of the actual forger and the only persons was manytained, after the forgery was known to all men of

The great changes in Long Branch are astonishing to visitors who have not seen the place for several seasons. The village itself back from the beach has not greatly The developments along Ocean Avenue from the Ocean House to the West End Hotel are not particularly marked; but north of the Ocean House and South of the West End Hotel the growth of the Summer Capital has been mavellous. All the region between Elberon and the West End along the ocean front has been built up until the two villages are practically one. Across Cedar Avenue from his magnificent grounds John Hoey

common sense, that the letter was genuine.

has built a score or so of cottages, -so he calls them hough they are large, capable of holding cotwenty people each. The architecture is unque and the cuttages are costly.

Samebody in authority at the Casino ought to require the conductor to keep his eyes on the actors and not on When not actually leading he turns almost entirety around in his seat and faces the audience looking them over as carefully as if he were interested b the receipts and were counting the bouse. It is annoying to have some foreign object between you and the performers on the stage, for it destroys the illusion. conductor, if out of piece, may make himself as obnextens as a "super" sent on during the performance to cleau the footlight shades would be.

Their size and cost are generally regarded as the mistake of their construction; but I fancy Mr. Hoey knew what he was about when he brilt them. He is a man we known for having an excellent foresight in all matters of real esta e investment and improvement. He is embally absorbing the property necessary to give his rounds a perfectly symmetrical outline. His line on Cedar-ave., is marred by the presence of a floriet wh anded on every other side by Mr. Heey's park. will eventually absorb these acres also. There have been many changes, too, in the region west of the West End inhabited by the " Actors Colony." New roads or avenue have been laid out, and a more symmetrical appearance iven to the tract which the player folks so much ac ended to, and is going to rack and rain. So is Mrs. Floyd's old home. Magute Mitchell has one of the finest cottage n the place; and her real estate investments, I am to it averecently proved remunerative. Lester Wallack's am sorry to say, have not. I hear that he was recently compelled to sell " The Hut," with its bandsome from on the occan. The price paid was \$35,000 for what, f am told was worth at least 3100,000.

e of the younger members of the " Actor's Colony ' t the Branch are exceedingly interesting people Paddock (Maggie Mitchell) presented me to " her younger sister," as she smilingly called Fanction, a young aughter of fourteen or fifteen, who is the very brage of er mother when I first say her on the stage. She has also a bright son of ten whom I am told is one of Professor Charlier's most remarkable scholars in mathemat ics and like studies. Mrs. Paddock's nephew, Dodson, is a member of her family, and she takes a great deal of prid in him. His father, mother and two other children o he family were swept away five years ago in a single day by yellow fever at Memphis. Frank Chanfran ha boy, tall and straight of figure, with a profusion of jet eider sen, Benry, is something of a mechanical genius and an enthusiast over athletic cames. He is the Pres ident of the Monmonth Athietic Club, which is composed of the sous of the actors, and is its champion runner. the closing game of the season ou. Saturday week last h had the champton, L. E. Myers, who had just returned som England, give an exhibition run. Myers is a repurhable young man in puny respects. He is an in himself and his recent English victories he falks modestly. John Albaugh and wife, a half sister of Margie Mitchell, have a child of seven years, who goes all about the country on her pony mustended; is the most ind pendent and charming of little minxes; has exceptional powers of memory and recites with skill which reveals here, is a natural muscle. I observed that in ordinary onversation when he had occasion to repeat what had seen said in his hearing he imitated the voice and man ner of the speaker he was quoting. I asked his father bout this peculiarity, and he told me that it was invol untary and that his mimetic powers were developed He is not training him for the stage. The eide son has been acting, I believe, for a season or two. Thes faner most of them will drift this way eventually and

I witnessed at Long Brauch on Sunday afternoon las an exhibition military drill, -the first fancy drill I had seen since the days, twenty five years ago, when file worthandfits Chicago Zonaves made a tour of the country and astonished military men, and charmed the ladies from brought about since then as a consequence, chiefly giving the drill was that of Captain Burton B. Rose of to Washington Light Artillery, Colonel Moore. I supcet as Edwardth was. And so, noo, must be every mawold attain the assolute perfection which this body of certicular movements of the drill, but I can say that sured to be one big machine propelled by the same sover. No one of them moved too quickly; not one besview which chaited high admiration was that of loading mine way in which it was discovered that those which and firing lying down. At the word of command each man sons on his knees, then on his elbows, and finally nd the cilcking of the hammers on the barrels was a tellment person. He is probably the smallest man in attree in his corps, but he extitently is the head of it fo all that. He is in one of the Departments at Washington. In Colonel Mesor, commander of the battain, recognized President Andrew Johnson's private second lary, and the partner at one time of A. R. Skepherd of

> I looked on the Democratic mass, meeting on Thursday tight from the vantage ground of the stage of the Acadmy of Music. The most interesting fact I observed was hat the Public Works Department officials had evidently gathered there as if by order. ,

> There is little betting as yet on the Presidential elecsionally one liets even that Cleveland carries New-Yor out the "knowing ones" demand at least two to one. Or the general result there is practically no chance to bet theart an offer by a Democrat of \$25 to \$100 on Cleve and carrying New-York, New Jersey, Indiana and Wisonsin, the whole to be taken together. Of course it is a catch," as the Democrat practically risks nothing if a sing e State mes Democratic, and they have hopes of Indiana. The person of ering this declined the offer of a Republican to bet \$100 even that Blaine would carry that he would carry Connecticut; \$100 that he would be elected President, and \$100 that the person offering them would win all the bets. An offer was made at the Demo-eratic mass meeting on Thursday night of \$50 even that Blatte carries New-York State and \$10 to \$100 that he carries New-York County. There were no takers. This hast offer is based on a calculation that Butler will poll at least 35,000 votes, and that Blaine will get nearly 100,000 votes in the county. I heard of an offer of \$25 to \$100 that Butler would get in this State double the That would mean about 155,000 vetes in the State. Bets are not arguments, but they are as indicative and nteresting as any of the other "straws" I notice the Democratic papers are so fond of quoting.

> Ex-Senator Grady tells me that he has a letter which he may yet make public, from a distinguished Southern statesman of National reputation in which, after eliginwork for his election on the ground that it will be tim enough to reform the party after it gets into office. " Let

> Henry G. Worthington, who is mentioned by John I. Davenport in his history of the Barnum-Hadley forgery of the Morey Letter, as a member of the "Hancock Republican Club" in whose quarters he saw the first form of the torgery drawn up by Hadley, tells me that one season of Democratic company was enough for him; and he has returned to his first love.

I met vesterday morning that old Democratic " War orse," the famous Captain Isaiah Rynders captain of the old Empire Club. "I suppose you will be at the Butler meeting to night!" I asked "Yes," was his reply, and on the platform with Butler. And I am going to do everything I can to beat this Cleveland crowd."

I asked a Tammany leader-not the leader himselfwhat would be the final, outspoken attitude of Tammany as beween Cleveland and Butler. "Tammany will dihard if it ever dies at all, but it will never commit sui-I asked an explanation of this enigmatical remark. "For Tammany Hall to elect Cleveland," he said, "wenid be to put Hubert O. Thompson in the Custom House. To put that power in Habert O. Thompson's hands is to put the County Democracy in Tammany Hail. You see now!" I thought I saw the argument which is in the minds of a great many Tammany men.

" Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville," turned up a few days ago in court as a spectator of the inquisition which has been revived by family pride for the torture of the apostate aristocrat, Rhinelander. He was glowing with indignaaristocrat, Rhinelander. He was glowing with indigna-tion at the treatment of the young fellow, and with good humor and pleasure at encountering old friends, Stephen light brown color. Serve with brown sauce. tion at the treatment of the young fellow, and with good

J. Marsett is fast getting into the " sere and yellow leaf ' out he grows old gracefully, having the good sense to admit it.

Ex-Police Commissioner General Duryce was philophising a few days ago over a glass of wine. His thoughts were on the compensations of life, and were aggested by the presence of a most genial little gentle unn who has the misfortune to have no legs. " I have to doubt." aski one who was present, " that the loss of imb, or the loss of sight or hearing, has some sort of comwasation in the effect on the loser's habits, mode of life, als nature, monds, or disposition. At any rate, I never ee a lame, blind or deaf person, that I do not wonder what sort of person he or she was before the loss." The case of General Sickles is a double illustration, aid the General, "I happen to know that General Meade strongly condemned him for dischedience of orders in making the movement which brought on the outtle of Getty-burg; he expressed his condemnation in f he had not lost his leg in that light. But he not only escaped court-martial, but found renewed favor in mill eyes by that loss. Moreover, the loss changed Sickles's whole methods of life and his nature in some degree, making a more serious, carnest man of him." I recalled and mentioned that over a camp fire in Georgia novement which precipitated that battle purposely and under the belief that General Meade intended to retreat from his position. "I brought on a battle," he said, " not a retreat, and it was a victory, but," he added, looking down at his stump of a leg, " I paid very dearly for it."

Mr. W. H. Barnum is reported lately to have declined the active duties of the management of the Democratiampaign, although he acts as Chairman, on the ground hat he was not in good health. Well, if he was feigning therto there is cause enough for him to be really sick now that Davenport's history of the Morey letter forgery

The World, quoting from the story of the "Gratzes" which I published recently, gives the credit of the Judgiary reform which drove three Democratic indices rom the bench to Samuel J. Tilden and the Democrats The World is all wrong. The exposures of Barnard, Carfore and McCunn followed the Ring exposures several nonths. The Turne se alone published them prior to the appointment of a Legi-lative Committee to investigate Mr. Tiblen was chairman of that committee, and did good service, as THE TRIBUNE said. But while he ould have impeached Cardozo as he did Barnard and Mccunn, Mr. Tilden personally advised Cardozo to rei. n. fle did so, and is now a leading light of Democracy and a wachem of Tammany Hall. That is the crawfish tyle of reform in which Democracy habitually indulges,

I hear th tiths week, the last before the annual elecion of directors of the Casino, ex-Judge Dirter hoefer will apply for injunctions to reacrain Rubolph Arouson ng on his new stock, and from paying the a ary of Edward Aronson as the press agent of the scalre. A receiver is also to be asked for. All this is to e on the complaint and application of five or six directars who jointly own thirty out of 3,000 shares. It seems to ne that a p lpable effort like this to wreck an enterprise ske the tof the Casino by throwing the company into needess I tigation, ought not to be allowed to succeed without careful investigation by the judge to whom the applicaions are to be male. But judges grant orders in such ca e- on ex parce te-timony, without con-ideration of the n erest of the up, licants, or i quiring as to their motives. The annual election of directors to fill the places of Ward, is . D ty and other old directors who have an interest in the enterprise, is so near at hand that I doubt if any judge will now inte fere

HOME INTERESTS.

OPENING OF THE GAME AND GYSTER SEASONS-

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

WHAT A PRODUCE DEALER SAYS. A red letter day in the calendar of all gastronmers is September 1, for on that day the law's estrictions are removed from the sale in the markets of such wild fowl as grouse, partridge and wild duck, while tradition makes the oyster season begin then. The magnitude of the oyster business can be judged by the fact that during the season nors than 16,000 men are engaged in it. In the retail business 4,000 men find work, and 40,000 oysters are eaten in this city, while about 15,000 are sent West every day. This great demand for oysters has eriously decreased the source of supply and artificial propagation has been introduced. formerly immense oyster beds existed along the lays and inlets or Long Island now scarcery a single oyster can be found. This decrease is due alone to the demand for oysters, but is largely the result of careless and extravagant handling of

It is said that schools of voracious bluetish are driving the fresh mackerel out or the neighboring waters. The mackerel costs 15 and 29 cents a pound. Spanish mackerel are scarce and sell for 45 cents, while lobsiers are of poor quality and | much work was needed to develop the new stations that psund have become a public favorite, white fish Is cents, king tish 25 cents a pound, and striped ass the same. These are nigh prices for all the fish named. On the other hand bluefish are cheap at 10 cents a pound, whitebait can be had for 40 cents, green turtle cents, co-l and haddock 6 and 7 cents, frogs' legs 40 cents and white halibut 18 cents a pound.

Vegetables continue to arrive from Long Island and New-Jersey in abundance. An overstocked market brings only slight returns to the farmers, however. "Cheap transportation and storage," said Austin Kimball, a produce and fruit-dealer, " are equalizing everything the world over. I do not think that vegetables were ever so cheap in New-York as they are to-day. This case of onions from Lisbon is worth \$2. It contains 2 bushels and 3 pecks. The freight from Liverpool is 4 banks of the Carmel river, four unless from Monterey cents. Chester (Orange County) onions are worth was the favorite of Padre Serra. That he made his head \$1 a barrel. Fiat Dutch cabbage are selling for l \$2 a hundred and a farmer brings in 500 on a load. Early Rose potatons are worth \$150 and \$2 a Watermelons are a drug in the market and the dealers are 'stuck' with them. I had 9 carloads come in in one day. The trade won't receive them, and I have been considering whether to pay the freight of \$104 a car or to throw them back on the railroad company. I can't much more than get the freight out of them. A car holds 1,200, and the price ranges from \$10 to \$20 a hundred.

There is only a moderate supply of really good peaches in the market. The most of the varieties are treestones. The Malacatoons, a juscious yellow peace, brings the highest price, \$2500 a basket. Indifferent red peaches are quite numerous and seil at 50 cents and \$1 a basket. Good harvest apples are seiling as low as 10 cents a basket. Crab apples cost 75 cents and \$1 a basket. Virginia, Maryland and Delaware furnish some excellent grapes. The best watermelons come from Virginia and cost 10 and 60 cents each A hox, containing eighty California Eartiett pears sells for \$7. They are the best in the market, Bartletts from New-Jersey sell at 40 cents a

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Undergot of Shoulder of Morros. Rab it with salt and pepper, fill the inside with a stuffing of bread crumbs, butter and herbs; roll it up into a neat shape, binding it with tape. Put it in a stew-pan with two onious, two carrots, some herbs, pepper, sait and a little stock or cold water. Cover and stew or bra se it gent y over a slow fire or in the oven, and baste it often. When almost done, take off the cover and let the most brown in the oven. Before serving, remove the tape and place the meat on a dish to keep hot in the oven while you strain the gravy and boil to down to a strong gazing. Pour this over the mest; and if you like put tomate sauce around the mest on the

How to Cook Cucumbers -Stewed cucumbers are nice cooked in this way : Pare and slice them down the moddle and let them lie in salt and water for an hour or more. Then place them in a suncepan with a pint of stock, a small onion stock with a few cloves and a little tayme and pursiey. Cover the pan closely and summer the encumbers gently till tender. Take up the slices, strain the gravy, thicken with a little flour, add a dash of lemon tuice and pour over the bers very hot. For "cucumbers a la Poulette" pare the engineers, cut taem into small places, size with but-ter and a lit is suzar, and serve in white sauce made of cream, to which is added coopped parsicy and the well-beaten yolk of one erg.

STEWED CELENT .- After well washing and cleaning me celery heads, cut them into three-inch pieces, and boil them in some good broth until they are perfectly tonic them in some good some until they are perfectly tender. While they are similaring, prepare the following sames: Haif a pint of crosm, the yolks of two aggs thereously bearen, one-half comes of butter, a little lemon peel, sait, white pepper, and finely grated nurneg; in at the in a linea same pan, stirring it all the trone, and not allowing to boll. Lay the celery in a hot day, on toost dipped in the broth it was boiled in, and arrain the white same over it.

OLD CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.

IN CALIFORNIA ACCOMPLISHED -HIS CHARAC-

JUNIPERO SERRA'S WORK. WHAT THE FOUNDER OF THE PRANCISCAN MISSIONS

TER AND INFLUENCE, OM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—To appreciate fully the life-work of Padre Junipero Serra, which the centenary celebration at the old mission of San Carles de Monterey commemorates, que must visit th which his genius and enthusiasm overcame. His story is virtually the story of the founding of the Franciscan missions in California-a narrative of hardship and pri vation suffered for the cause of religion, unsurpassed in the history of the Catholic Church. No one can write other than a colorless narrative of his career who has my hearing; and Sielles would have been court-martialed | failed to see this California coast country in the desolute dry season. No one can judge fairly of the work which these early Franciscan fathers accomplished who has not toffed over dusty traffs and through treeless and water less deserts on this coast, so fair to the eye in mid immer. Even now when thousands of settlers are seal n 1864 General Sickles had told me that he made the | tered all along the coast from this city to San Diego when numerous large cities dot the line of the old mission trails, the trip is still one which will weary the tourist mised to the saddle, and he will find himself compelled to cover long stretches of wild and barren country, of ants. There are few parts of the Eastern or even of the traces. Below Monterey for a hundred males the coast Pacific beats in long lines of foars. There is not a single bay or injet which affords anchorage even for small Indians live in rancherias, hidden away in mountain mons. They raise only the merest necessaries, and their example is followed by the few waite settlers who are scattered along the coast. The country is broken up into a succession of high ridges by a lotty spur of the Coast Hange, which placed an effectual barrier to the of the Southern Pacific Railroad beyond Monterey. Hence it has remained isolated from the remainder of the state-cut off from all communic by stage and mule-back. North and south of this cour-

try California has been transformed since the days of

the mission fathers; but not even the change of barren deserts like that of Riverside into one of the great orange

groves of the State can surpass the miracle wrought by

the Spanish padres in less than fifty years.

EARLY TRIALS OF THE FATHERS To this wild country, then inhabited only by scattered tribes of Indians, came the Padre Junipero Serra and a small body of his followers from Mexico. They had been sent by the Franciscans to take possession of the country from which an imperial edict had ejected the Jesuits Serra had had a hard novitiate in Mexico, preaching and founding missions for nearly twenty years. He was in the prime of life; full of enthususm for the salvation of the souls of the heathen; full too of that stople, unquestion ing faith which has almost ceased to exist in any church to-day: a man of fron will and dogged obstinuey, so carried away by the fervor of the missionary spirit that sunger, thirst and bodily weakness had no power to turn him from his creat purpose of evangelizing the California Palon, one of his associates, who has left about the only trustworthy materials for a biography, record the rapture of Serra when he was able to baptize an In dian child, and thus save a soul from perdition. Upon such a nature discouragement and hardship simply served as a stimulus to new exertion. The story of the first trip from Mexico reads like the account of the exploration o water, so overgrown with the giant cactus which in many places grew so thick that a readway had to be hewed through it. After nearly two months of hardships, the band reached San Diego and founded there the first of the Franciscan missions, on July 16, 1769. No concr was this mission established—and the establishment consisted of nothing more than the consecration of a bit of ground enclosed by a rude brush fence, where mass could be said, and the erection of the cross- in sooner was this done than a party of these eager pr yters set out for Monterey to found a mission on th eautiful bay which Viscayno had discovered nearly two centuries before. They made their toilsome way up along the barren coast, receiving many scorns from the Indians. They passed by the object of their search, totled over leagues of sand and made the laborious way through miles of chapparal, until at las they reached the hay of San Francisco. It was only on a second expedition that Montercy was found. Then the land and sea expeditions united in the consecration of the spot, and a lings cross was put up on the sho has been removed with pions care and still marks the place. June 3, 1770, is the date of the election of this cross—the sign of the permanent foothold of the Franscans on the coast.

RAPID GEOWTH OF THE MISSIONS re-years of constant work in founding new misof frequent conflicts with the military authorities and o no small perplexities in keeping under control the large bothes of Indian neophtyes at the various missions. So Pather Serra, who was made president of the mission took a hand, not disdaining to made adobe with the In dians or to clear away the chapparal for the crops. Be fore his death nine missions were founded, as follows San Diego Monterey, San Antonio de Paiua San Gabrie San Luis Obispo, San Francisco, San Juan Capistra Santa Clara, San Euchaventura. With two exception these missions now mark the site of cities and larg rous Spanish element so pleasing in comparison with the rude Indian names of Oregon and Washington Territor, or the profane titles bestowed by the early miner and ac venturer. Of all these missions, that established on the to the sister missions which so often needed his aid and counsel. There was no fine church then; only a rad Angust 28, 1784, and his funeral was the scene of great amentation among the Indians, who regarded him as

CHARACTER OF PADER SEERA.

Of Serra's character there have been various estimates but nearly all the historians have agreed in awardin to him was a spiritual battlefield; he walked amon types of evil and of good, like Bunyan's Pilgrim; even h dinary business letters are curiously interlarded with scraps of exhertation and appeals for divin guidance. Though of slight frame and antiering much from bodily weakness, he never failed to conduct the long services of the church and in his sermons it was his practice to beat his breas with a stone in order to impress his hearers with the sufferings which awaited the unrepentant in the world to come. He suffered greatly also from a sore leg which h allowed to go without bealing, accepting it, with the falmonastic idea of that age, as a cross which was put upo success of power, and while very tender and consider ate of the converts, he couldy be harsh and dictatoria with the military, whom he regarded as intruders upo his territory. His dream was to organize all the mission on the coast under one spiritual head, and to have secular interference. The fair new territory he held had been carned by the Franciscans, and to them it should be given to rule as the Jesuits had ruled in Mexico a century n which he showed in his every day life. There stories of his severity in enforcing discipline, impelling the converts to labor, but those who any experience with the California Ludians will him harsity. Naturally averse like any savage continued effort, Serra and an associates em the arts of building and agriculture. The vere assured of a good living even in the long at their improvidence was kept in check; they allowed by compile a way to a support of a gloved by compile a way. month in a single night; they had a home from which they could not be ejected at the fancy of the white introder; the rich ecremental of the Roman Catholic service appealed to their imagination, and they were very fond of the festis and o her diversions with which the fathers skilfally relieved the routine of work and devotion. Hence it is no wonder that some of the aged tadians who be found in Southern California mourn over of the missions and speak of the days when the scans ruled the coast as of the Golden Age of their

The history of the missions after Serra's death may be endensed into a paragraph. For twenty years the missions grew with great rapidity. By 1804 nineleen nissions in all were established, in which were gathered over 20,000 indians. The Indians formed villages about the mission buildings. They were allotted land, but unfortunately for them, they received no grant of this land, nothing by which they could prove ownership, or any legal title to the improvements which represented the hard labor of years. The feeling against the Fathers was

growing in intensity. The Spanish civil and military authorities looked lustfully upon these leagues of fin catates. They circulated charges of cruelty against the priests in flogging Indians. They poisoned the minds of pricets in negging Indiana. They poisoned the immediate home Government with suspicion of under ambitton of the mission Fathers to erect an ecclesiastical kingdom in far off California in which the worst features of Jesutt rule should be perpetuated. The year 1834 saw the missions secularized and placed under control of the civil authorities. This, of course, in a Spanish country, ruled by men sent out by the central government, meant specialties and special country. The Governor was authorited to key on the missions for his needs as upon any other State property.

other State property. THE WORK OF SPOLIATION. Thus in ten years the valuable herds which had been cumulated under the care of the Franciscans dwindled way, a large part of them slaughtered for the hides and dlow; the Indians who at the time of the edict of secuarization were estimated to number 20,000 in a single lecade were reduced to 6,000. The others retreated to beir mountain homes and resumed the precarious iff from which the priests had rescued them. A few priests still cling to their old homes, but the heart was gon from their work. The buildings were allowed to fall int decay, the fields were tilled only by a small number of indians, all the system which wrought such won the previous half century was lost. Finally in Marci 1846, under the corrupt rule of Governor Pio Pica, th nission property; was declared liable to bankruptcy. Plants old many valuable tracts for a song; leagues on the gave away to his triends; right and left he cred the accumulations of the Fathers in the ouths which remained before the occupation diffication over false titles which has been one of the curses of the State. After the missions had been stripped of nearly all their lands and herds a decision was passed by the United States Land Commissioner, restoring the court builtings and the remnants of land to the Catholic Church. But they are now only sad rounders of their larmer wealth and glory; the churches in run and decay and the lands worked by some humble retainers of the pace powerful imission. once powerful mission.

So little reverence is there for antiquity in this State tha the old church of San Carlos de Monterey is the first to be preserved from decay. This effort to save the fines piece of church architecture on the coast is due to Fathe. Casenova, the parish priest at Monterey, himself the cu todian of a Franciscan church which is nearly one hur fred years old, and still in excellent preservation. years ago I paid a visit to the old mission church of San Carlos. Then it was roofless, and windowless, with the for from the sea driving through its abandoned walls yet in spite of the fact that the adobe portions of the racture had crumbled away, it was still impo the beauty of its contour and coloring. It was then 114 hald by the careful hands of the builders, and many of the letails of decoration had survived the ravages of time and the vandalism of the irreverent. chalk stone, which lends itself readily to carving o rnamentation, and to which time, sun and wind have given a deep mellow tint like weather-stained marble. I tands on a hill, overlooking the beautiful Carmel Bay, little estuary of the ocean, and the sea beyond. The waters of this bay are of a deep violet color, which is thrown into relief by the glittering beach; beyond is the old Portuguese whaling station, and the bold headland of once covered with the theasands of mission cattle, now for the most part given over to the spasmodic growing of for the most part given over to the spasmonic grown the American staple wheat. About the only tail trace of the early Fathers is the fine pear ordered, but the church enclosure, analy of the trees being there in girth and fifty feet in height. The church building soil, is 150 feet long by forty feet in breadth, we spaclous nave. Until recently the sauds had drifty and covered the floor, and weeds grew as high as a head within the sheltered enclosure. But nothing convolers flows results and soil the the line is a flow of the convolers flows results and mplete decay could spoll the fine lines of t but time can harmonize the new and the ol-

"UNCLEAN! UNCLEAN!"

which was once its most attractive feature

THE VOLUNTARY EXILE OF A LEPER IN

CALIFORNIA. FROM AN OCCUMIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. San Francisco, Aug. 29 .- Twice in the his have been destroyed by immediate action of the authori ties, the Chinese and Hawaiians composing them belocturned to their own countries. At the present time rowever, the Pacific Coast is alarmed over the existence of a number of incurable lepers, some of them white and a leper hospital with about thirty patients has been stablished. Prompt action in suppling these leg manded by most of the San Francisco papers, as the is danger that in time the disease may become thereogh, established in California, and thus a leper quarter at lascome as much a San I randisco sight as the Chi

It is easy to discover the sources of leprous infection which most threaten California. One is Chinese, from he lowlands of the great rivers, and from the Maley peninsula and the Philippines, in both of which places iepwhich points Chinese have removed to can Francisco But the most dangerous source is undoubtedly Hawarian for in that group of Islands the best medical authori declare that two per cent of the natives are injected horribly fascinating and Dantesque sight to be witness life that developed leprosy on these islands can never h of debauchery corrupted the blood of the race, and in its paradise is the sting of the serpent leprosy. It is no light matter for California that commercial and social relations with the Hawalian Islands are increasing every year. that young Californians flud employment on the sugar dantations for a few years and return, and that the advantages of Mionoluin as a winter resort attract many thither. The upper classes of the natives are intelligent and cultivated, but from the lower classes infection in y e and has been spread to Americans. The saddest case of leprosy on the Pacific Coast that

er came under my observation was about ten years igo. Leaving a log cabin schoolhouse in San Luis Obispo County, where I had taught barefooted mountain girls and stordy young vaqueros through the summer mouth; saddled up my wild brown broucho for a ride northware brough the passes of the hills to the old stace road. was careless and absolutely guileless of woodcraft, so it is wandered in a northeasterly direction, and involved my self for some time, almost inextricably, in the wildes pertion of the headwaters of the [Nacie plento River, the boundary line between Monterey and San Luis Cosspo Counties. There is no more picture-sque or interesting region in the entire California Coast Range to in the spo region in the entire California Coast Kange then the spoto which I penetrated before nightfull. Nonlinelly it was a cattle trance, but practically, at that time one make spend a week there without meeting anything except birds, squirrels and lynnes. Now it is no joke to be lost, even if it is in the mild climate of California, for certain hereditary food instincts of the normal man crave sattefaction at not too remove intervals, and Achienhadnezzar's diet has never won himman approval. So when, late in the afterhoon, I rode into a harrow rawing and found signs of occupancy, great was my rejoicing. There seemed to be a narrow path trodden in the taid dry wild outs, leading to a spring set low in the bank and a little further in an open space, at the head of the guidel, with cliffs behind it, was a rude cation. Something about if thrilled me with a strange feeling of dread. There was a curious sukcening odor that came from it on the breeze,

Climb that mountain. In cried; 'Go, go at once. The words were spoken with intense carricenses, and with an indescribable quality of superhuman axony, if the phrase may be pardoned. For hours after I had left the place I kept finding new meanings in that harsh, paintui

phrase may be pardoned. For hours after I had left the place I kept finding new meanings in that harsh, painful cry.

A mile from the cabin a bit of white fluttered in the grass. I dismounted and examined it. A fragment of a letter it was; most of the words dilegible, the handwriting delicate and feminine, the paper of the costilest. Had it belonged to that poor leper, crouching in his leathsome cabin, crying "unclean" That is one of the secrets for the hereafter to reveal. Before dark I was on the hilltop, and saw the shining course of the river, the great peaks, height beyond height in vast ridges of pine and spruce, the Pacific lying low along the western horizon. I found a catile tvail and followed it to a pioner's cabin, sometime about midnight, finding food, and a blanket on the haystack for the rest of the night, but of the hermit in the mountains I said not a word.

Five years later a local journal mentioned the fact that a cabin had been found in the mountains, at the head waters of the Naciemiento, and in it a man's skeleton lay. Some refugee from justice, it was thought, had perished at his own hands there, or died of disease. I met one of the catile-owners of that region and questioned him concerning it. Yes, they had seen a board by the spring, but the writing was failed. No books, papers, or clothing; all had been burned in the direplace. They raked the ashes over, and could tell there had been a Bible, a photograph album, and packages of letters; but really it was no consequence, they said. He was a sheep-herder, or a lunatic, or a stage-robber, they believed. But I knew that I had seen and spoken with a self-exiled leper, and that his torture had come to an end, because flesh and blood could bear no more.

PULPIT SKETCHES.

FATHER LILLY, OF THE DOMINICAN CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT FERRERS, More than fifteen years ago ground was broken for

the Dominican Church and Convent in Lexington ave. near Sixty lifth st. Something more than the ordinary interest of journalism was developed, and Protestants were not a little excited at the measure which some ventured to set down as both aggressive and menacing. For were not the Dominican Priare bracketed with certain Albigensian horrors, and the long herce career of the Spanish Inquisition in all corrent histories ! and the impression did not die easily or quickly that this new venture of an order hitherto uprepresented in New-York, meant mischief, and possibly some furtive resuscitations of the old time disciplines among refractory Catholics. But mgn forget sometimes that times change, and that men and institutions change too, and that the Dominican of to-day may be an exemplary and accomplished scholar and secle-instic, while buried in the observances of his ancient ritual. Certain it is that a great Church has grown up under the vigorous administration of Brothers, with its vast congregations, its incessant services its silent and orderly work among the needy, and sick besides its chaptaincies at the adjacent Foundling Asy its shell and orderly work among the needy, and sick, besides its chaptaincies at the adjacent Foundling Asylum and also for the Little Sisters of the Four.

The group of building is impretending and at the same time complete. The convent houses a community of ten brothers, who are served by two lay

munity of ten brothers, who are served by two lay brothers. Besides, a good measure of hospitality is habitually extended to journeying ecclesiasine whose duties bring them to the city. Broad steps lead to the vestibule, and a pull at the belies answered by a lay brother, who receives all calls and eranda in the vestibule and waiting rooms. Everywhere there is neatness, evidence of remement and not a little attention to indoor elegance of structure and finish. The hother himself seems to have stepped out of a panel or the little steps. icalness, evidence of remement and not a fitte alleg-ion to indoor elegance of structure and finish. The nother himself seems to have stepped out of a panel or picture in the Florentine Duomo, and there is a dis-suity in arranging one's caronology and bearings in the desired interview. He is clad in the picture-spie habit of the order, never seen in New-York outside the Con-yent or chancel. It is a serviceable, creasy-who coolien garment that drages gracefully about the person, much hise a voluminous, nowing cassock, with a cape falling over the breast. An upper garment of black partly covering the figure adds strangeness and plack partly covering the agency with dramatic expression to the costume. White constear there is an atmosphere of remote With perfect Certainly there seems no room for

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE PRIOR. The Prior is readily accessible and it is Father Lilly nimself, whose elder brother is now Provincial of the reier in the United States. The Prior enters with the bearing that distinguishes a man of affairs and weighty esponsibilities. He is of medium height, strongly ouilt, and at once enters the memory as one of those effective, persevering, "square headed" men who are capable of any degree of culture, endurance and schievement. The features are rather massive and conine, the eyes penetrating, tranquil and full of sparkle and light. The voice, is a resonant, manly baritone, and the speech only completes the impression of a commanding and noteworthy personage. The readmess to communicate matters of general interest grow shortly into a genuality of such winning temper that the Aldigeness and Spanish Inquisition dropped far into the rear of the interview. The first Catholic Bishep of New York, Concannen, was a Dominican, and has consecrated successor was also a member of the same order, which, strangely enough, made its first footing in Ohio and Kentucky, entering from Canada, in 1807, providing also Fenwick, the first Archbishop of Unicipant. There are now sevents irrelies in the of Cincinnati. There are now seventy brothers in the country, and the admissions hardly do more than make country, and the admissions hardly do more than make could the losses by death. Two colleges are under heir direction, but conventual life is neither academing for scholastic. They speak of themselves as the Order of Preachers. The motto and legend of the order are,

trat, Veritia, then, as a summary of its life work follow the words. Landare, Benedicere, Praedicare. It was not easy to realize that the Prior represented a brotherhood more than 650 years old; that has itself been represented again and again in the highest places in the Church, with its illustrious lines of hishops, in the Church, with its illustrious lines of hishops, cardinals, and popes, an order that developed the "angelie" interlogian. St. Thomas Aquinas, whose as tensishing treatises are to-day text books in every Catholic sentiary; one that raised up schools and academies and filled them with itustrious pranchers and lecturers, that flooded Europe with its forming emissaries and propaganiliets, an order with its consequences and propaganilists, an order with its Saronarola, its Fra Angelica, and its Fra Hartoloneca; while the Frior gracefully referred to the present Pontiff's recent encyclical letter in which he watedly arges upon the Catholic Church the revived of the Thomist theology and an emulation of Domisican inorality and holiness. EIGHT THOUSAND WORSHIPPERS ON SUNDAY.

A cloistered passage lead through the convenratory, into the chancel or sanctuary of the clurch There is a prevailing impression of length and distance oof, which is pierced with small gables for lighting the nave. The sanetuary is effective and impresive, although wanting in the architectural and scalature The distinguishing type of the decorations are at once found, in a group on each side of the altar of three figures; on the right Sainte Rose of Lima, and Agnes and Catherine at Sienna, of the Dominica: Name: at kindled with the rapturous, costatic feeling of Fra Angelico, and strongly accentuate the resentate spirit of the secred place. Above the Internacle a great freeco of the Cracilixion fills the wall, and freecoes with Scriptural subjects grace the codings throughout the mave. One of the largest occass in America fills the western gallery. The chair, consisting of quartette and chorus, in express the masses of the

it is probable that at least 8,000 officerent persons worship in the church every Sanday. It is easily understood why the congregation at High Mass is strikingly intelligent, for the pulpit is rised with a preacher of rare and exceptional addity. These who have heard Father Thomas Burke or Lacordars know what type of orators the Dominicans severely Father Littly litts up the semantion a work of importance and magnitude. It is something more and greater than the harangue or expositulations of a parts of the strength of the consummate result of the prest. It is, structurally, a consummate result of ex-act and elegant learning. It is a supreme occasion of attack or defence or exposition. No manning or legitimate artimee of the orator or rhetor cam is lost sight of. It is the purpose of the preacher to capture and hold his hearers until the opportunity is literally emptical and the labor in hand brought to a ripe on potton. One wonders that such severe percent logic, such scholastic and patristic erudition can wear even an entertaining, not to say fascinating guise. And yet one enters into the arona of intellectual struggles for chtertaining, not to say fascinating guise. And yet one enters into the areins of incelectual struggies for which men have sacrificed their best and caves! things, teels the clock and joiding of solid weapons, and the sinting of heavy blows, without weariness of an importance with theology and theologians. For the preacher puts rare color and grace into his diction without impairing its keenness or cogency, his de-livery is charged with dightly and the repose of con-scious atrength, and there is the natural, spontaneous grace of fervid convictions, without hacen never in race of fervid convictions, without maccuracy or in

The subject is one of the most trying, for the reacher has taken the Real Presence, or Transubstannon—a mystery to the Cathode, and a crux for the Protestant—for the schification of the crowded congregation. The multiplied difficulties and emergencies of his discourse bring into full play his belliancy of method, his firmness of grasp, his magnificant technique of scholastic discipline. Here is fremendous nique of scholastic discipline. Here is firmendous play of scientific theology which for the first time drops its aridity and is made soluble for even the plain and waytaring man. The Sacred Scriptures seem herally at his tongue's end, and flight after flight of panges quotations all charged with unsuspected cognes, serve by turn for illustration and argument preachers certainly know the Bible manute iaminarly, whatever may be said of their There seems to be absolute exhaustion of the There seems to be absolute exhaustion of the sugestail treasures of learning all available analogous metaphors and symbols in language, thought, nature seem at hand; and when the preacher reaches his peroration, the people are left with the conviction that no adsocate could turn his hour to more dignined purpose, and that the sermon is a masterpiece, whether or not conviction.

While apologists harden into dogmatists, and are visibly thirsty for conjuest and subjugation. Father Lilly rather suggests a temperament and life in which manliness and gentletiess are stronger than dialects.

manliness and gentletiess are stronger than dialectic sharpness and training. The Order uses a special breviary, and liturge divergences from the prescribed Missal are observed in its worship. The priest enters and leaves the sanctuary with his head hair covered with the hood of his robe, a perpetual teminder that the Dominican is first a monk and then a priest.

HOW THEY EYE EACH OTHER.

When a bandsome young man meets a pretty girl on the street is a musing to u to their manos res. The young man wants to take a rood ook at te stit, but a shamed to be caught at t. He looks to the right and left and own at the stock, and it is only were in the act of shifting his at a that he eats a glumpe of the fair ped strain. The girl on the other hang, needs are an at the young men. She looks at him cainly and critically, with eyes that seem to wonder at near miding to meet her gaze. After passing care other he one turns her shoc face and sees as mu it as she wants to see out of the tail of hor eye, while ser link headed a mirr has to turn squarely ar und, blocking up the shlewalk and obstructing travel in his endeavor to stare at the back of the bewildering chacmer.

"Why does a dog chase his tail?" asks an idle paragrapher. Because it fleas from him, of course. [Burhington Free Press.